

"THE DANCING GIRL"

AT THE HAYMARKET.

A Successful First Performance, and
Author and Actors Called Out.

EPISODE IN AN ELEVATOR.

A Brooklyn Man Maltreats His Wife at
the Hotel Victoria, London.

CHILEAN PORTS BLOCKADED.

The Insurrectionary Movement
Is Not Altogether Uncon-
nected with Nitrate.

ACTING AND REAL LIFE.

A SUCCESS AT THE HAYMARKET AND A SCANDAL-
OUS SCENE AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-
day the following, dated

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1891.—Henry Arthur Jones scored a marked success at the Haymarket to-night with "The Dancing Girl," a play of modern English life in four acts. A double part—Drusilla Ives, a Quaker, and the Dancing Girl—was exquisitely portrayed by Julia Nielson. Mr. Tree, as her lover, the Duke of Guiseburg; Mr. F. Kerr as his friend, the Hon. Reginald Slingby, and Miss Norreys as Sybil Craik, the good little girl of the play, made the most pronounced hits. The quartet was called out at the end of the third act and tremendously applauded. Mr. Jones received an ovation at the same time.

The first three acts are more than satisfactory; the last act is a trifle dull. The play is mounted perfectly to the smallest detail and is certain of a run. The American rights have not been purchased. Mr. Overton said it would make a hit at Palmer's if played by the present company, but not otherwise.

A BAD BROOKLYN MAN.
The Victoria Hotel was scandalized by a scene which occurred there last night. A Brooklyn man named C. C. Lenthers met his wife in the hotel elevator with two other ladies and pulled her ears, choked her and otherwise noted like a brute. The fellow has maltreated her several times before, and would have been kicked out of the hotel but for his wife, who is everything she ought to be.

THE CHILEAN REVOLUTION.

BLOCKADE OF PORTS AND TERRITORY PRO-
TEST OF THE CONSULS.

LIMA, Peru, via GALVESTON, Jan. 15, 1891.—The Chilean Almirante Cochrane has seized the cargo left by the steamer Santiago at Iquique. The Cochrane's commander has given notice that he will blockade Iquique on the 20th inst. The Peruvian government has received a telegram from its consul at Iquique stating that the various consuls are going to protest against the threatened blockade. It is inferred from the above that the Almirante Cochrane is one of the vessels taking part in the Chilean revolt.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1891.—A despatch received here from Valparaiso this forenoon stated that the Chilean men-of-war had given notice that they would begin a blockade of the port of Iquique on January 20. The importation of provisions into Iquique has already been stopped. Additional despatches this afternoon say that the rebels have declared the port of Chile blockaded in order to interrupt the nitrate trade.

Private cable despatches received from Iquique contain the information that the blockade extends to Coquimbo. The Chilean war ships Almirante Cochrane and Magallanes are engaged in the work of operating the blockade. The Almirante Cochrane has seized a portion of the cargo of the steamer Santiago. All the telegraph wires to the north of Valparaiso have been cut.

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

Flint & Co., of No. 142 Pearl street, who do a large business in South America, received a cable despatch from Iquique, Chile, by way of London, yesterday. The despatch was:—"Blockade of Iquique notified from 20th inst."

Iquique is a city of about forty thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the Pacific coast, in the extreme northern part of the country. It controls almost the entire world's supply of nitrate of soda, which is furnished by this district. The immediate effect of the blockade will, of course, be to greatly increase the price of the nitrate. Chile exports a heavy export duty—about forty-five percent—on nitrate of soda. The business of Iquique in this article alone amounts to over \$25,000,000 per annum. It is probably with the intention of shutting off this income to the present government that the revolutionists have decided on the blockade.

At the beginning of the present revolution three of the Chilean fleet revolted, and it is probably these three vessels that will conduct the blockade. So far no blood has been shed. Chile has for thirty years been free from the internal dissensions that have so often afflicted the country. The revolutionists are settled without further trouble. The split is due to the well grounded suspicion that President Balmaceda would use unlawful means to secure the election of one of his friends to succeed himself. Balmaceda's term of five years expires in a few months. Under the Chilean constitution a second term is not allowed. The police, an ignorant body, is entirely in the hands of the President, as are the heads of most of the government departments. It was feared by the Legislature, which is bitterly opposed to Balmaceda, that the police would be used to terrorize voters at the coming elections.

A single despatch arrived in this city from Chile during the past week. Up to yesterday, it is said, the government caused all despatches to be held. Now business despatches may be sent, but nothing concerning the revolution nor either despatches.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1891.—The British steamship Carrie, bound from Harbottle for Bombay, went ashore last night upon the breakwater at the mouth of the River Tees, and will probably become a complete wreck. A heavy sea was running when the Carrie went ashore, and the waves began to break over her furiously from the moment she brought up on the breakwater. Her crew tried to launch the ship's boats, but they were smashed as soon as they touched the water and were crushed before launching by the pounding received from the heavy seas sweeping over the steamer.

The crew of the local life saving station did their utmost to launch the lifeboat and put out to the rescue of the Carrie's crew. Huge waves, however, hurled the lifeboat back upon the shore, deluging her in the surf and half drowning her occupants. Consequently the Carrie's endangered crew were forced to remain on board that steamship, lashed to the rigging, all night. Toward morning the life savers managed to shoot a rocket over the Carrie, and upon the breeches buoy being hauled on board

THE SCOTCH STRIKERS.

ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING AT GREENOCK
AND RIOTING AT PERTH.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GLASGOW, Jan. 15, 1891.—In spite of the fact that the police at certain points are patrolling the railroad lines, a gang of rascals in the neighborhood of Greenock to-day placed a pile of stones across the track. A serious disaster would undoubtedly have occurred had it not been for the fact that the first train passing after the outrage had been committed came along at an unusually slow rate, thus enabling the engine driver to reverse his locomotive in time to prevent it from crashing into a heap of stones. The strikers, who up to the present have had the sympathy of the general public, will now, according to sentiments expressed after this outrage became known, lose all moral support from the community.

RIOTING AT PERTH.

PERTH, Jan. 15, 1891.—The strikers, who, so far, have been as a rule acting in an orderly manner, are beginning to display riotous feelings. Crowds of strikers to-day made desperate attacks upon several railroad stations in this city and the immediate vicinity. They pelted the stations with stones until hardly a whole pane of glass could be seen in the windows of these buildings. They also attacked and completely wrecked a large signal station. The police, at the first sign of rioting, concentrated at convenient points and did their utmost to save the railroad companies' property. The police on duty at the scene of the disturbances when the rioting first commenced were powerless to quell the disorders. Finally strong reinforcements of bluecoats were sent to the spots where the rioters were assembled and with difficulty they were dispersed. Bitterness of feeling on the part of the strikers is increasing daily and there are signs of possibly serious rioting. The police force, worn out and disgusted with over four weeks of extra duty and worry, feel very much incensed against the strikers.

A CAPTAIN SUSPENDED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Jan. 15, 1891.—The captain of the wrecked Peninsular and Oriental steamship Nepaul has been found guilty of negligence, and his commander's certificate has been suspended for six months. The Nepaul was bound from Calcutta and Marseilles for London. She went aground on Plymouth Breakwater in a fog on the night of December 15th last. The vessel was lost. The steamer went ashore at low water and the tide rose quickly filled and was completely submerged.

SOME SECRET DIPLOMACY.

MYSTERIOUS DEPARTURE OF COUNT HATZFELD
FROM LONDON FOR BERLIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1891.—Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, suddenly and unexpectedly started for Berlin last night. It is understood that he visits Berlin on important business, the nature of which seems to be unknown in the diplomatic circles of this city.

HONORS TO MINISTER LINCOLN.

FRUSTRATION OF SOUTHPARTON'S PLAN OF
WELCOME BY HIS LATE ARRIVAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

SOUTHPARTON, Jan. 15, 1891.—The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, Captain Richter, from New York January 7 for Bremen, was sighted off the Solly Islands at three P. M. to-day. The lateness of the hour at which the Saale will arrive at Southampton has compelled the Mayor and municipal officers of this city to reluctantly abandon their intention of presenting the United States Minister, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, who is a passenger on the Saale, with an address of welcome. A special tender had been chartered by the municipal officers, with the intention of meeting the Saale and welcoming Mr. Lincoln back to England.

THE IRISH MUDDLE.

A BUSY SEASON OF DISPUTE, CRIMINATION AND
RECRIMINATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1891.—Mr. Timothy D. Healy, M. P., has telegraphed to the *Pull Mail Gazette* denying that Mr. William O'Brien or Mr. Raffalovich, Mr. O'Brien's father-in-law, or Mr. Raffalovich's family received Mr. Barry or himself in an uncordial manner while they were in Paris. Mr. Healy says that Mr. O'Brien's relations are not personal or sym-pathetic with Parrellism. Mr. Healy adds that Mr. Barry and himself were warmly welcomed and that "Mr. O'Brien is as determined an opponent of Mr. Parrell's leadership as I am."

The *Pull Mail Gazette* quotes Mr. Parrell's statement, made on Sunday last while addressing the meeting at Limerick, that he is perfectly satisfied with the length he has travelled with Mr. O'Brien, and says that the conflicting accounts of the Bologne conference furnished by Messrs. Parrell and Healy, both claiming Mr. O'Brien, are not surprising. The *Gazette* adds:—"The English liberals are impatient and deprecate shillyshallying. Mr. O'Brien is doing all he can to destroy English liberal confidence and is himself the greatest obstacle to a successful issue of home rule."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt writes:—"If the Irish people and the Irish members of Parliament continue to maintain toward the English liberals the attitude of friendly co-operation, consultation, mutual good will and honorable confidence which existed before Mr. Parrell fell there is no reason why they should not, with entire respect for each other's independence, work together as hitherto for the same objects and with a spirit of equal assurance of ultimate success. If their position toward the English is the same, our position toward them is unchanged. Then, considering as ever that the future of home rule is secure, nothing will happen."

"There are worse prospects if Mr. Parrell succeeds in infusing Irish passion and sentiment against English sympathizers, and persists in poisoning the Irish mind, vilifying Mr. Gladstone, exciting race hatred, rejecting constitutional action and appealing to the hillside men and the American dynamite, thus convincing the British people that no reliance can be placed in Irish honor; that confidence is violated under cover of personal differences, and that in settling the home rule question the English liberals cannot participate in the safeguards which surround it, but that the matter must be determined simply by the Irish leaders."

"The demands for separation mean hostility to England and not an honorable alliance. If the Irish people ratify such a policy home rule has no chance and ought to have no chance."

TO TEST PARRELL.

CONV. JAN. 15, 1891.—Mr. James Gibboley, nationalist member of Parliament for West Cork, offers to resign his seat on condition that Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, member of Parliament for South Cork, does the same, in order to put to a test the question whether Bannery favors or does not favor Mr. Parrell.

THE BOGUS PADLEWSKI.

EFFORTS TO TRACK THE IDENTITY OF THE MAN
ARRESTED IN SPAIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Jan. 15, 1891.—The French Consul at Gerona asserts that the man arrested at Olot, on the supposition that he is Padlewski, the alleged murderer of General Sverlovskoff, called upon the Consul at Gerona on November 30. Upon this occasion the man in custody is said to have declared himself to be Leopold Gabery, a deserter from the Belgian Army and a member of the staff of the *Gaule*, of Paris. He added that he left Paris because he was compromised in the Boulangist movement. Still, according to the story of the mysterious prisoner of Olot, he then enlisted in the *Regiment Bistranger* in Africa.

The man who called upon the French Consul at

Gerona also said that he had been expelled from France for misconduct and that he had been conducted by the French police to the Spanish frontier.

The Governor of the Province of Gerona has ordered the police officials to bring the prisoner to Gerona, the capital of the province.

EARTHQUAKE IN ALGIERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ALGIERS, Jan. 15, 1891.—Three violent earthquake shocks, followed by a subterranean pealing noise like thunder, have been experienced here. Intense alarm prevailed throughout the city, especially among the native portions of the population. Reports from various points show that the earthquake was felt throughout an extended region. The shocks were very severe at Gourara, near Cherchell. Part of the buildings of the village were demolished and many persons were buried in the ruins.

"BLACK DEATH" IN SIBERIA.

THOUSANDS DYING OF THE SCOURGE FROM
LACK OF PHYSICIANS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15, 1891.—A despatch from Tobolsk says that the terrible scourge known as "black death" has reached the city of Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia. The whole of Asiatic Russia from Samarcand to the mouth of the Obi is suffering from the scourge. Thousands are dying at Oboorsk, near the mouth of the Obi, owing to the lack of physicians. It seems almost hopeless to try and check the spread of the fearful disease.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A LOTTERY SCHEME WHICH, IT IS STATED, WILL
REIMBURSE THE OLD BONHOLDERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1891.—M. Goutel, president of the committee of Panama shareholders and bondholders, announces that the committee has obtained the assent of the government and the approval of the Committee of Liquidation for a new scheme. This plan will follow, or in other words, is upon the basis of the financial system which enabled Louisiana to effect works costing \$600,000,000.

The committee proposes an extension of annual interest of 100,000,000, 20,000,000 in prizes to be assigned to each lottery and the net profit thereon to be used in defraying the cost of the canal works at the isthmus of Panama until the canal is completed.

M. Goutel states that this is the leading feature of the scheme and adds that he asks nothing from the bondholders while he assures the completion of the Panama Canal and restores to the bondholders what they have at present lost. The government will ask the Chamber of Deputies to give its sanction to the scheme.

The new company will make time contracts with all contractors offering solid guarantees for the execution of the different works. Nobody concerned in the errors of the former Panama Canal administration will be allowed to have anything to do with the new administration. The promoters of the new scheme to build the Panama Canal are sanguine of success, but the Board is not favorably disposed to the plan. The public, too, is not disposed to risk further money in connection with the canal.

CABLE BREVITIES.

The Paris Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of Michael Eyraud, the murderer of Gouffé, who is condemned to die by the guillotine.

The Car, in reply to the New Year's address of the Governor of Moscow, delivered on January 13 (or January 14, according to the Russian calendar), said:—"I pray God that this year will again vouchsafe us peace and prosperity."

The Pope has appointed Canon Pritzen, a German, to be Bishop of Strasburg. Canon Marbach, an Alsatian, has been appointed coadjutor to the new Bishop of Strasburg, but without the right to succeed to the Bishopric.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres states that a number of private banks have offered to advance the government \$2,000,000, on condition that the government rescinds the tax of two per cent levied on all private bank deposits.

Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., at a meeting of the Society of Authors, in London yesterday, said that he did not think the Copyright bill, if it passed the American Congress, would be of any great benefit except to popular authors. There was reason to hope, he added, that the society's efforts, in union with those of the Colonial and Foreign offices, would increase the profits of British authors.

THE BARINGS' RECONSTRUCTION.

DID THE ORIGINAL CANADIAN PACIFIC SYN-
DICATE ASSIST?

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15, 1891.—A cable despatch from London to the *Globe* says:—"Conflicting statements are current alleging that members of the original Canadian Pacific syndicate helped in the Baring's (limited) reconstruction, one authority stating that Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith took a large number of shares. Duncan MacIntyre, however, is not interested."

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

THREE CONVULSIONS IN THE STATE OF CHIHUA-
HUA—SIX PERSONS KILLED.

CITY OF MEXICO via GALVESTON, Jan. 15, 1891.—Three earthquakes occurred to-day at Parral, in the State of Chihuahua. The gallery at the Convent of the Sacred Heart gave way, killing six persons and wounding nine.

THE BODY WENT ASTRAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15, 1891.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ehret came to St. Paul from Rhineland, Wis., to-day to get the body of their son. Two weeks ago Mr. Ehret received a telegram from Pueblo, Col., that his son, Frank Ehret, manager of the Tabor horse ranch near that town, had been instantly killed by a kick from a wild colt. Mr. Ehret wired back at once to enshroud the body and ship it to Rhineland. An answering despatch was received from Mr. Chadfield, one of the proprietors of the ranch, stating that the instructions had been carried out, but up to a few days ago absolutely no tidings had been received of the body. The officials of the express company, who were totally unable to locate the coffin. Those were in a distressing condition when Friday morning Mr. Ehret received a letter from Charles C. Ehret, of Owego, N. Y., saying "two coffins had arrived there addressed to him. One of them contained the body of his son, Clayton Ehret, who died suddenly at Pueblo, Colo., December 23. The other was the missing body of Frank Ehret, of Rhineland."

The body arrived from Chicago to-day and the sorrowing couple left for their Wisconsin home this evening.

PRISON MANAGEMENT QUESTIONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15, 1891.—Mr. Keyes, of Winona, threw a firebrand into the House of Representatives this morning in the shape of a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to at once investigate the management of the State Prison at Stillwater during the past two years, to inquire into the nature of the contract between the State and the Minnesota Thresher Company and to report the reason for the recent sudden retirement of Warden Randall. The resolution was adopted.

Scandalous rumors have been afloat in regard to prison management for two months, and the committee is expected to unearth a big sensation.

MORE AUTHORITY FOR CANADA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15, 1891.—A bold project is being canvassed in official circles here. The advocates of reciprocity with the West feel are met at the outset with the most favored nation clause in two or three treaties that Great Britain has formed with other nations. To avoid this stumbling block the proposal is made that the British Government should give to Canada the control of all her possessions in North America. This will enable the British government to cease dealing with each of the islands directly, and would transfer the general management of the possessions of these islands from Downing street to Ottawa.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST ENGLAND'S ACTION.

Senator Morgan's Resolution Declaring
the Behring Sea Appeal "Not
Consonant with Dignity."

CANADIANS SEE THE POINT.

A Prominent Jurist Declares Sir John's Action
While Negotiations Were Pend-
ing a Mistake.

WILL RECIPROCITY SOLVE IT?

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

REDACTED BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1891.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, the ranking democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, introduced in the Senate this morning a resolution expressing the sense of Congress as condemnatory of the action of the British government in the Behring Sea matter before the Supreme Court.

With the exception of a few verbal changes the resolution is identical with the text as published in the *Herald* yesterday. The resolution terms the action of the British government as "not consonant with the dignity of the government and the people of the United States and the respect that is due to the President of the United States."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, who yesterday introduced a similar resolution in the House, said to-day:

"The motion made before the Supreme Court by the government of Great Britain appears to me to be a bit of sharp practice upon the part of the Britishers, made with the hope of obtaining a possible decision which would be adverse to Mr. Blaine. I do not think that in question such as this the Britishers have the diplomatic negotiations for a settlement of the Behring Sea question are resumed, and which would be used as a weapon against the claims advanced by the United States in the event of arbitration."

SIR JOHN'S MISTAKE.

A CANADIAN JURIST DIFFERS FROM THE ATTOR-
NEY GENERAL IN THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15, 1891.—Hon. David Mills, a high authority on international law, in an interview regarding Sir John Thompson's action in bringing a portion of the Behring Sea question before the Supreme Court of the United States, said:

"Unless it has been agreed between the two governments that there shall be a test case for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the United States' rights under the law of nations in Behring Sea, I think it will prove a mistake on the part of the Canadian Minister of Justice to seek a decision from the Supreme Court."

"The case of Foster against Neilson, which will be found in Peters' Reports, 2, and that of Phillips against Payne, in volume 32 of the Supreme Court Reports, show that in question such as this the Court is bound to follow the law of nations in Behring Sea, I think it will prove a mistake on the part of the Canadian Minister of Justice to seek a decision from the Supreme Court."

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ENGLAND FOR RECIPROCITY.

BUT CANADIAN PROTECTIONISTS PREVENT A
GENERALLY AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1891.—The statement quoted from the Toronto Mail of yesterday that the home government has very recently been urging reciprocity upon the Dominion Ministry is understood here to be authentic. Such a renewed pressure, I am told, would very naturally result from the strenuous opposition made by the government of Canada to the effort of the authorities of Newfoundland to arrange a reciprocity treaty with this country on the basis of giving a preferential position to products of the United States. It is reported that the Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford, saw at once the impracticability of harmonizing the British colonial policy with an arrangement that would place the Dominion of Canada, a sister colony with Newfoundland, in the position of a least favored nation by comparison with the United States, an alien country.

But in disallowing the projected American-Newfoundland treaty of reciprocity because Mr. Blaine would offer or accept no terms that did not close the markets of Newfoundland to Canadian products that competed with those of the United States, Lord Knutsford took occasion again to remind the government of Canada that the true solution of this and every other difficulty was the establishment of fair trade between Canada and her American neighbor.

It is explained by my informant that the reason for imperial pressure upon Ottawa does not arise out of any real interest in the part of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues toward reciprocity with the United States as a commercial policy for Canada, but that the political fortunes of the Dominion Ministry are bound up with the question of reciprocity. It is said that the government is anxious to secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States as a political move, which would be a concession to the imperial and colonial policy.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH NEWFOUNDLAND FAIL.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15, 1891.—It is learned on the best authority that the negotiations which have been pending between Newfoundland and the United States in the direction of preferential trade relations have fallen through. This termination is believed to be the result of representations made to the imperial government by the Canadian authorities, which urged that such discrimination against the importation of Canadian goods in Newfoundland in favor of products of the United States would be contrary to the imperial and colonial policy.

MARY ALICE TOWNSEND BROWN.

Mary Alice Townsend Brown, wife of Postmaster William H. Brown, of Newburg, died Wednesday night at her home in that city. She was a daughter of Andrew Brown, of the late William H. Townsend, and was born in Cornwall, N. Y. She was a sister of Mrs. E. E. Clapp, of Orange, N. J., and of the wife of Dr. Cortlyon, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Brown was active in Episcopal Church and charitable work. She leaves an adult son and three daughters.

JOHN M. GALLOWAY.

Mr. John M. Galloway died at Guthrie, O. T., yesterday morning, of pneumonia. He was a noted Kansas lawyer and democratic politician and was among those who for many years were actively engaged in the Oklahoma movement. He was United States Commissioner for the Oklahoma district under Mr. Cleveland's administration.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. John A. Hart, Mayor of Chattanooga and among the wealthiest Tennesseans, died yesterday morning from a second stroke of paralysis.

Mr. W. H. Dills, one of the leading democratic politicians of Northern Indiana, died at his home, at Elkhart, Ind., of heart disease yesterday morning.

Mrs. Sarah M. Davis, wife of Mr. George W. Davis, the local editor of the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, died at an early hour yesterday morning after a lingering illness.

Mr. George F. Needham, general freight and traffic agent of the Richmond and York River Steamboat Company, died at his home, in Baltimore, yesterday, aged fifty-nine years. He was married four years.

Mr. Nelson Vossburg, of Lockport, N. Y., died suddenly on Philip street, Jersey City, Wednesday night. He had visited the yacht club house and was returning when he was stricken.

Mr. George Croft, one of the oldest residents of Danbury, Conn., died yesterday of heart disease at the age of eighty-nine years. More than thirty years ago he started the Danbury, Conn., "Main Street" and continued about forty years, when he retired.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sanders, wife of the Rev. Henry Sanders, of the Wilmington (Del.) Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday, aged seventy-two years. She had been married forty-seven years. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She left an estate of \$10,000 for the support of superannuated

three-quarters wide and four to six hundred feet high of iron ore and 43,000 acres or land upon which the deposits are located. The property is partially developed and equipped with blast furnaces, regenerative gas furnaces, rolling mill and machine shops.

A cash offer of \$3,000,000 was made and refused three years ago. A company seeking an option on the property propose to capitalize it for \$7,000,000.

RIOTOUS LEGISLATORS.

FACTION FIGHT IN THE COLORADO HOUSE FOL-
LOWED BY BLOODSHED IN THE STREET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15, 1891.—The most disgraceful legislative row which any State in the Union has ever witnessed was the cause of the fatal shooting of Police Inspector Hawley last night and the serious wounding of Officer Norris. There has been a very bitter factional feeling in the republican party of Colorado for several years. One side is known as the "Gang" and the other "The Gang Smashers." The House contains fourteen democrats, and thirty-five of the republicans under the leadership of James Brown have formed a combination with them, consequently having a majority of seven in the House.

REBELLION IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Hanna, who is a gang man, last Friday announced his committee. Brown refused to accept them, and for six days nothing but filibustering has been going on. The two sides early in the week swore in special deputy sheriffs and serge